### Vol. XXXV ..... No. 10,639.

### ALBANY.

AN ENORMOUS FRANCHISE.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL FOR REPEALING THE CHARTER OF THE MARSULAND COMPANY-THE MOST VALU-ABLE CHARTER EVER GRANTED BY ANY STATE OF THE UNION-TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY MILES OF WATER FRONT CONTROLLED BY THE COMPANY -A RELIC OF THE TWEED LEGISLATION DE-

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 6.—The bill virtually repealing the charter of the Marshland Company of New-York, already passed unanimously in the Senate, came up this morning in the Assembly for a third reading. but Mr. Waehner, who has opposed the bill from the first in his Committee and in the House, set himself to talking until the hour of recess in order to give the opponents of the bill a few hours' grace. This charter is said to be the most extraordinary since that of the South Sea Company, and it has been declared by Robert J. Walker that he knew "of no charter so valuable as this ever granted heretofore to any company by any State in this Union." a relic of a Tweed Legislature, and granted to the Company the right "to reclaim and drain all or any portion or portions of the wet or overflowel lands and tide-water marshes on or adjacent to Staten Island and Long Island in the State of New-York, excepting such parts or portions tide-water lands or marshes as are included within the corporate limits of any city or cities, and may receive an annual compensation therefor." Under this charter, the gentlemen who are striving to break down the charter of the Company say this corporation obtains control of the whole water-front of Long Island and Staten Island, except in the City of Brooklyn, and may claim all the land lying between the shore line and low-water mark, cutting off the dock rights of the owner. The three Commissioners on behalf of the State estimated the value of this enormous franchise at \$25,000, one of these Commissioners, by the way, appearing now at Albany as counsel of the Company. The Company, in its own prospectus, issued some years ago, copies of which are now very difficult to find, estimates its value at \$80,000,000, less the expense of reclaiming, as will be seen by

Leading. No. of Tryle line Value Value when Pinshing and New Town. | Finshing and New Town. | 2,500 | 960 | 960 | 81aten I-land | 5,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 19,800 | 18,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,800 | 19,8 160,000

\$803 \$79,475,000 The 290 miles of water-front controlled by the Company are, of course, inaccessible to owners or others for purposes of improvement. The charter at first provided only for the drainage of marsh lands, but in 1869 it was amended so as to obtain from the State all the rights of the State along the water front of these two islands; and in order to make sure that they should not lose this privilege through any failure to comply with any technical provision of the law under which they were to file maps showing the land claimed, the Company have filed in the Secretary of State's office, as the last of them, a map of Long Island and Staten Island, with a line surrounding both. All the present officers of the Company except two are aid to reside in Iowa. All the members from districts affected by this anomalous charter are united in favor of this bill, which entirely emasculates it. Work has been begun under this charter in Flushing Bay, but rious attempts in other places have been frustrated, it is said, by the indignation of the people, who have fairly mobbed the workmen and refused

At the evening session Mr. Waehner resumed his remarks, after which Mr. Prince offered an amendment which struck out the appropriation of \$25,000 to repay to the Marshland Company the money paid by them for the franchise, and providing that the Commissioner of the Land Office should audit any claims for expenditure which the Company might This served a double purpose, but the shape was an appropriation bill, and required votes. In its amended shape it required only 65 votes. Mr. Vedder offered a substitute directing the Commissioners to investigate the amount of damages, if any, and report to the next Legislature. This was accepted, and the bill passed with little opposition, as its opponents had not, with all their industry during the afternoon, secured the proper number of votes. This closed a contest er five years' duration over one of the most stupencous swindles ever perpetrated at Albany.

# THE CANAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,

PASSAGE IN THE SENATE OF THE RESOLUTION FOR COMMITTEE SESSIONS DURING THE RECESS. AEBANY, May 6 .- In the Senate this morning the

tesolution for continuing the sessions of the Canal Investigating Committee during the recess of the Legislature, with authority to employ stenographers, elerks, and messengers, was received from the Assensily, and on motion of Mr. Laning was substituted for the Senate resolution to the same purport.

dr. Jacobs said that one disadvantage would but from the passage of the joint resolution, and that was a personal disadvantage to the members of the nmittee. They would be allowed no more pay than their yearly salary under the Constitution, and to sit during the recess the individuals composing it would be compelled to waste their time and pay

Mr. Lowery thought that it would be useless to continue the sittings of the Committee during the Summer as the Commission had been appointed by the Governor to do the same work.

Mr. Laning said the members of the Committee were elected for the year and received pay for the year, and should not object to serving during the Summer. He professed to be astonished at the Senator from the XIXth (Mr. Lowery), who has been foremost in this reform, and who now opposes this movement. The present Committee was composed of practical men who can render excellent service, and who had shown their faculty for rendering excellent service by the report they had already made.

Mr. Jacobs said if the duty was imposed upon him, he would endeavor to perform it, although he did not feel able to afford the time and expense. Mr. Wood said that the personal expenses of the

Committee were provided by statute, and would be paid by the Controller, although no compensation is allowed to members. He thought the Committee ought to be allowed to continue, as they had already done good work, and if as successful in the recess as session, would deserve a great deal of credit.

Mr. Laning pressed his motion, and stated jocceely that Senators who opposed the continuance of the Committee's sessions would justly lay themselves hable to charges of collusion with the Canal Ring. The vote on the adoption of the resolution was taken, and resulted 16 Yeas to 10 Nays.

The Lieutenant-Governor announced that it was lost, as a resolution which provided for the employment of extra officers, stenographer, clerk, etc.

would require the majority vote of 17 to carry it. This seemed to disconcert the friends of the resolution, and Mr. Laning made a motion that the vote be reconsidered, which motion was laid on the table. Subsequently, the Lientenant-Governor read his authority for his ruling, chap. 12 of the Laws of 1672, which previded substantially according to his decision. Mr. Laning and Mr. Woodin took issue with the Lieutenant-Governor, but the difficulty and Society fulfills the law under which it was created;

was ended by calling the resolution from the table and passing it on a second vote by the requisite ma-

GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE SENATE. CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST THE STATE PRINTER-PROPOSITION TO REORGANIZE THE DISTRICT COURTS IN NEW-YORK-PASSAGE OF THE MOORE RAPID TRANSIT BILL-THE EAST RIVER PRIDGE

BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

ALBANY, May 6 .- On a report from Mr. Selkreg, in the Senate this morning, from the Committee on Printing, for the printing of 1,000 copies of the report of the Fisheries Commission, 3,000 of the report of the Caual Commissioners, and an equal number of copies of several other papers, Mr. Johnson made a severe onslaught on the State printing frauds, in which he declared that influences had been brought to bear on members and Senators by the recipients of the printing patronage sides which unbalanced canal bids were as nothing. On the session laws which was so gross and outrageous that

Mr. Selkreg's report, which were carried. Gross introduced a bill to establish a new Board of Civil Justices for the City of New-York, of inferior civil jurisdiction, to be presided over by nine judges, who shall preside in rotation according to their own assignment over the present district courts, and be vested with the same jurisdiction. It provides for a reduction of the expense attached to the present system, placing judges' salaries at \$7,000, without fees, and decreasing the number of attaches. The judges are to be elected on a general ticket, instead of by districts, the district courts, as now existing, to be abolished. Mr. Gross thinks the bill will save to the city at least \$100,000, and secure a better class of civil justices.

resolutions materially reducing the amount suggested in

Among the general business transacted in the Senate them the bills in relation to Croton Aqueduct, conferring further powers on Boards of Supervisors, and providing for the appointment of marshals in the annexed wards. The bill providing houses of detention for wemen and children was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, and the bill probibiting the taxation of property owned by the State adversely. Mr. Selkreg reported the bleecker Street Railroad bill, which allows that Company

The Moore Rapid Transit bill, which was reported yesterday by the Committee on Railroads, was considered littee of the Whole in the Senate to-night and ordered to a third reading with no discussion, and with only two amendments, one providing that no authority hall be given, under the provisions of the present act, to construct any railroads in Broadway or Fourth or Fifth aves, below Fifty-ninth-st., except to cross the same; and the other striking out the repealing clause. An hour later the bill was passed without dissent by a vote of 21 and ordered to a third residing. It provides that the bridge shall be a public work, and that, upon the retirement of two-thirds of the private stock by the purchase of the right of the holders thereof, the company shall be dissolved; the debts and liabilities shall be paid by a board of 16 trastees to be appointed (eight for each city) by the Mayors and Controllers of the two cities, and by the President of the Board of Aldermen of New-York be completed and managed by the trustees so appointed. The bill is the same as that which passed in the Assembly, except that the President of the Board of Aldermen of New-York and the City Auditor of Brooklyu are added to those who shall appoint the trustees. the city, brought several years ago, for the paving of Broadway from Fourtcenth-st. to Bowling-green, to have a legal standing in court, notwithstanding a dozen legal disabilities, was also considered in Committee of the duced a bill authorizing the Controller to adjust and settle claims of the city against the Eighth National Bank.

Senator Cole presented in the Scuate to-night a concurrent resolution of the Canal Committee favoring a reduction of tolls. Scnator Kellogg dissented.

GENERAL LEGISLATION IN THE ASSEMBLY. RAPID PASSAGE OF SMALL BILLS-REVOLUTIONARY RELICS - RENEWALS OF DISUSED RAILWAY CHARTERS-THE ERMOVAL BILL THE SPECIAL ORDER FOR TO-DAY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 6 .- The Assembly is passing its last days in grinding out petty laws, incorporating hook and ladder companies, and legalizing the acts of town meetings, thus filling up the statute book at a rapid rate. This morning Mr. Husted called up the resolution most important effect was to outwit the authorizing the Regents of the University to distribute opponents of the bill. The bill in its former to the normal schools of the State such duplicate specimens of minerals and fossils from the State Mus-Natural History as may not be required for the institutions already designated was adopted, as was also a resolution from the same source authorizing the Agents to transfer to Washington's Headquarters in Newburgh any arms, relies, &c., of the that the Legislature adjourn sine die on Thursday, May 13, which Mr. Alvord put over by rising to debate it. The sole amusement of the session consisted in the centennial episode of a debate on changing the name of Sandy Hill to Hudson Falls. Mr. Davis degired the passage of the bill, and therefore a strong effort began at once to defeat it, which was successful. The Assembly passed Schalor Johnson's bill. which provides that any existing railroad company, here ofore organized or incorporated under the laws of the construct its railroad within the time specified by its charter or articles of association, shall have the time for completion of the railroad it was authorized to construct extended for a further time of two years beyond the time heretofore is not to cause a forfeiture of its corporate powers. Mr. Thomas Cooper Campbell succeeded in having the bill so amended that it should not set in favor of the unused charters for rapid transit roads that have been floating about New-York for some years for want of a purchaser. There was a sport of debate over the bill to allow the Seamen's Retreat to sell its surplus lands. Without this device, it is said, the charities of the institution cannot be sustained. The bill was defeated, however, by the efforts of Mr. Stephens of Richmond.

To-night-two weeks after the removal bills were redved from the Senate, Mr. Wachner's Committee having sat on them so long and so well-Mr. Daly succeeded in getting them made a special order for to-morrow morning. It is understood that the programme of the Governor's friends will be to amend the Senate bill so as to except canal officers from their operation, and then ask the adoption of Mr. Daly's bill, which provides for the removal and trial of canal officers by the Governor; or perhaps a double bill may be substituted, combining both these features. If the Assembly has the good sense to dispose of the sudject to-morrow, an adjournment by the middle of next week will be possible.

# THE SUPPLY BILL.

THE IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS - THE CANAL IN-VESTIGATION COMMISSIONERS - SALE OF THE LAND OF THE SEAMEN'S BETREAT-CHANGE IN THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSION-QUARANTINE PO

ALBANY, May 6 .- Senator Wood, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the annual supply bill to-day. Below will be found some of the more im-

portant amendments : For the salaries and expenses of the Commis investigate the affairs of the companion and for the compensation of experts, agents, and other assistants appointed by them. \$30,000. All examinations of witnesses of purties by or before said Commissioners shall be open and

The Commissioner of the Land Office shall cause to be sid out into lots of suitable size and shall sell in accordance with the statute the real estate ewned by the State in Middletown, Richmond County, now occupied by the Eourd of Trustees of the Scamen's Fund and Retreat, excepting that portion occupied by the Mariners' Family Association, and shall pay over to the Controller of the State the funds derived therefrom, who shall henceforth be trustee of said fund, after paying therefrom the mortbe trustee of said fund, after paying therein the gage upon said property, and shall invest the remainder and hold the same as a sacred trust fund, and on senth of the income therefrom he shall pay over annually to the Mariners' Family Industrial 8 onety of the Port of New-York, or Mariners' Family association, "for the support of the humates, so long as NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7 1875.-TRIPLE SHEET.

and the residue of said income of the trust fund shall be paid annually for the support of the seamen now in the hospital of the Scamen's Retreat. The trustees of said Retreat are hereby superseded by the Health Officer of the Retreat are hereby superseded by the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, who shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the duties of said trustees, and shall render to the Controller vouchers for all expenditures. The said Commissioners of the Land Office shall, with the approval of the Governor, designate the hospital or place to which the present inmates of the Seamen's Retreat Hospital shall be removed, and where all those who may be hereafter entitled to be cared for shall be received, and shall cause the present inmates of said hospital, and all property and goods connected therewith, to be removed thereto as soon as practicable after the passage of this act.

all property and goods connected therewith, to be removed thereto as soon as practicable after the passage of this act.

For the continuance of work on the New Capitol, \$100,000. The Superintendent of the New Capitol is authorized to settle outstanding obligations for material, &c., ordered by the Board of Commissioners, subject to the concurrent approval in writing of the New Capitol Commissioners, hereinafter named, and said amount to be deducted from this appropriation. The old Commission is hereby abolished and the duties of said Board are hereby devolved upon the Lieutenant-Governor, Controller, and Attorney-General of the State, who shall hereinafter constitute the New Capitol Commission. Before any portion of this sum, by this act appropriated, for the construction of the new Capitol shall be expended the full details, plans, and specifications thereof shall be approved in writing by the new Board, and when so approved shall not be altered or departed from except by the concurrent written consent of said Board distinctly and fully stated on the plans, the extent of such alteration and the manner and extent. The expense of said building will be affected by such alteration. The furnishing of materials shall be by contract, except such portions thereof, as, in the opinion of said Commissioners, the best interest, as the state requires to be done by day's work. All contracts shall be awarded to the lowest bons fide responsible bidder after being advertised by the Superintendent in the State paper once in each week, consecutively, for four weeks immediately preceding the letting of said contract, which notice of letting, to be signed by the Superintendent, which notice of letting, to be be done by day's work. Shall state the work to be let, quality, quantity, and the kind of materials to be bid for; length of time for completion of the work as the bidder; in the State paper once in each week, consecutively, for four weeks immediately preceding the letting of said contract, which notice of letting, sa be bud f

to pay the policemen at Quarantine. Hereafter such po-beenen may be appointed and dismissed by him at pleasure. They shall perform dury under his direction in councition with the Quarantine catablishment in the bay of New-York, and shall possess similar powers to those of New-York policemen. Any person arrested by these po-licemen may be taken by them before any criminal coun-try may be taken by them before any criminal counnegistrate in Elektrond County. The corporation and pursuant to Chapter 492 of Laws, 1870, for the and pursuant to Chapter 492 of Laws, 1870, for the

or inagistrate in Examinate the Cause 1870, for the purpose of constructing warehouses, docks and walls for quaranthe purposes in the bay of New-York, the plans and location of which having been recently determined, shall be deemed not dissolved if it shall begin its operation within two years of the passage of this act.

For the salary of inspector of Public Works, expenses of cierk hire, &c. \$20,000.

For the Buttalo Insane Asylum, \$75,000. The Commissioners mained in chapter 723 of Laws, 1872, are dropped, leaving the Board as it was originally formed.

For the State Ruceway from the Eric Causa to the Syracuse Sait Springs, \$25,300.

For the Sing Sing Carpenter-shop, \$12,000.

For the Sing Sing Carpenter-shop, \$12,000.

For the Sing Sing State Prison, \$10,000.

For the Sing Sing State Prison, \$10,000.

For the Sing Eng State Armory at Auburn, \$10,000.

For the State Armory at Auburn, \$10,000.

For the expenses of the Veomans-Thompson contested seat, XX: Ha Senatorial District, \$13,000.

For the Commissioner of Fisheries, \$15,000.

# THE STREET-CLEANING BILL.

PASSAGE OF THE CONTRACT MEASURE IN THE SENATE

COMMISSIONER REPORTED ADVERSELY. PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBE Police Board to contract by districts for the cleaning of the streets of New-York City came up for its flux passage in the Senate this morning, when Mr. Fox noved to have it recommitted with instructions to amend by substituting the Board of fense of his motion he said that the expense of cleaning the streets was one million dollars annually, and was a work of such magnitude that the Police Board ought not vested in a separate bureau. There was a provision in the bill as it now stood which would seri-ously embarrass the Board of Health in its present duties. It requires the Police Board to order these contractors to remove offal, dead animals and other impure matter in the streets and along the piers, a power that is vested, by almost similar language in the laws of 1874, in the Board of Health. That Board had completed a contract for five years under the power thus given them with men in the city to remove this foul matter, and it was plain this provision would interfere seri-ously with the carrying out of that contract.

Mr. Woodin explained that in the bill under consideration the removal of refuse by the street-cleaning con-Board of Health, and it would not therefore interfere in ing the streets the best organized system ever adopted. The Police Board had their agents and servants in every alley and lane of the city, with orders to report the pres ence of all offensive matter, and on these reports the Board of Health in part acted. The streets, he claimed, had never been kept so clean before.

Mr. Fox's motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 17

o 10. By unanimous conscut, Mr. Johnson amended the bill to require contractors to give adequate security, and Messrs. Fox, Gross, Ledwith, Johnson and Parmenter voting in the negative.

reported adversely from the Committee on Cities, and on motion of Mr. Gross was laid over until to-morrow.

# ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 6, 1875. The Committee on Cities of the Senate have agreed to report the Armory and Real Estate Record bills, Senators Woodin and Dickinson dissenting. The bill to legalize

The Governor's message on charter reform will probably reach the Assembly on Monday or Tuesday. It is fully under way. It will contain no specific recomneudations for New-York City, but, as has already be-tated, a general recommendation for the appointment if a containsion to frame a general charter. It is e-sected that the message will be brief.

The General Laws Committee has reported to-night the bill naming a commission to investigate the Rochester Water Works, striking out the names of the commissioners proposed, who are all said, by the way, to have been Mr. Lord's triends—but authorizing the Mayor and Common Council to name the Commissioners.

The Committee have determined to report upon the

new Capitol investigation, generally upholding the state ments and recommendations made by Henry Smith in his summing up. Two members dissent in several particu-lars from the report.

The Governor's Commission arrived to-day from Euffalo, and will leave to-morrow for the Champlain Canal. Their work has been confined to examinations of the work along the line of the canal.

# THE CONTROLLER'S VIEWS ON BILLS AFFECTING

Controller Green yesterday forwarded to the Assembly Committee on Cities at Albany, a communica-tion in regard to six Scuate bills which are before them, these repeals the act providing for the payment of repairing sewers, by issue of bonds. The Controller claims this expense should be paid by taxatien.

The second bill provides for the improvement of streets by contract. Mr. Green opposes it on the ground of swastefulness. Bill No. 216, which provides for trying all actions against the city in open ourt, is commended by the Controller as beneficial to the public. Bill No. 217 he also approves, as providing public. Bill So. 217 he also approves, as providing
the repeal of the law which was enacted
earry out an enormous and corrupt
which he does not denne further,
approves of hill No. 219 on the ground that it reis the old act, the passage of which was secured by
ed, authorizing the Commissioner of Pablic Works to
tains and construct aqueducts, reservoirs, &c. The
named, bill No. 221, Mr. Green also commends, on the
und that it restricts the heads of departinepts from it named, bill No. 221, Mr. Green also commends, on the ound that it restricts the heads of departments from arring indebtedness beyond the amounts appropriated them. The closing paragraph of the Controller's com-mication embraces reflections upon the Mayor.

CINCINNATI, May 6 .- Rehearsals for the May

Musical Festival, which will begin next Treaday evening, are taking place daily. Theodore Thetass and hisor chestra will arrive to-morrow, and the first grand rehearsal will be held in the Exposition building to-mostow evening. Miss Annie Louise Cary arrived to theht, and other prominent soloists are expected to merrow.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

PURPOSES OF MR. DISRAELI IN REGARD TO EXCLUD-ING STRANGERS FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-HIS SPEECH SHARPLY CRITICISED BY MR. GLAD-

LONDON, Thursday, May 6, 1875. In the House of Commons to-night the Marquis of Hartington asked when the debate on the Privileges of the House would be resumed, and the budget discussed.

Mr. Disraeli replied that there was no immediate prospect of resuming the debate, which was unexpectedly terminated on Tuesday night. He intended. however, when attention was again called to the presence of strangers, that a division be taken to decide whether the galleries shall be cleared. The Government was charged with wasting time over the question of privilege, but the opposition to the Irish Peace Preservation bill was the real obstruction. The Irish members were justified in opposing it, and the Government was equally justified in seeking

At this point Mr. Disraeli was called to order for departing from the subject of the inquiry put by the Marquis of Hartington. He resumed his remarks, and stated that, allowing for a fair opposition, he believed it would be possible to prorogue Parliament in July. The Government was determined to pass all its measures, even if in order to be able to do so it should find it to be its duty to advise the Queen not to prorogue the session until all of them had received the royal sanction. He added that the Gov-ernment intended to open the discussion of the Budget Friday morning.

Mr. Gladstone rose and said he regretted the tone of Mr. Disraeli's remarks. The House was entitled to respectful treatment even from the Premier. Never before had he heard such a statement as that relative to the passing of Government measures. The right honorable gentleman threatened to keep the House sitting until a number of unspecified bills were passed. Was that a becoming method of procedure on the part of the head of Her Majesty's Government? If such a tone was again adopted, he (Mr. Gladstone) would feel it his duty to avail himself of his privileges as a private member. He protested with emphasis against a morning discussion of the Budget. Mr. Disraeli consented to take up the Budget in evening ses

The consideration of the Irish Peace Preservation act, which has been nine days under debate, was then resumed in Committee, and concluded. The bill was passed in Committee, with important amendments, by which the penalty for the unlawful possession of arms is reduced, and the right to search houses for arms limited to the daytime. The House has yet to take final action on the bill.

# THE BELGIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

TION FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBLING. Paris, April 21.-The correspondence between Germany and Belgium continues to entertain us. Now that we have the full text of the German note of Feb. 3, and the Belgian Minister's reply of Feb. 26, along with a long analysis in the Kölnische Zeitung of the new German note of April 15, the affair grows in importance. What interest the case loses from the absence of that menacing tone which was attributed by some to the first German note before the text was printed, is more than made up for by the discovery of the German purpose to make of it a larger question of general international law. That this was Prince Bisisarck's original purpose now seems probable from the fact just revealed in the British Parliament that, so early as January, 1874, the Berlin Cabinet had requested the support of the Queen's Government in energetic remonstrances addressed to the Belgian Government apropos of a pretended conspiracy against Germany plotted in Belgium. The 3d of February note of the following year resumes and cumulates all the old and new griefs.

This note complains that the Belgian Government has not done what the Belgian Government cannot do without violation of the Constitution by virtue of which it exists. Freedom of speech and print is an inherent right recognized and guaranteed by the Belgian Constitution, articles 14 and 18. That the revolutionary request preferred by Prussia was unwith clearness by M. d'Aspremont-Lynden, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his reply of 26th of February, but with this note the importance of the matter is greatly increased, for it prepares the way for an International Congress. The application referred to above, expressed verbally to England so early as 1874, seems partially to indicate that the German Emperor was already meditating a new order of international rules. But that his plan for arriving at its completion was then devised is hardly supposable, in view of the text of the first note, February 3, and of the analysis of the last note, April 15, published in the Kölnische Zeitung. In the long interval between the dates of these two State papers, the Great Chaucellor has confessedly become aware of certain facts that he seems six months ago to have ignored, and consequently changed his base of diplomatic opera-Important in the first series of these is the general fact that Prince Bismarck was asking his weak neighbor to enter upon an utterly revolutionary policy-likely, if attempted in Belgium, to be revolutionary in more senses than one. But it has been made apparent that the municipal laws of Belgium, in so far as they bear on violations of international law done by its subjects, are mainly identical with those ruling in the German Empire, but that where the Belgian legislation differs from the German legislation in this respect, it differs in the sense of severity. We find Bismarck's Government, in its new note of April 15, confessing the propriety this Spring of modifying in the future its own laws touching international amit y.

# THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

OY OF THE SPANIARDS OVER THE VICTORY OF PALMA SOLA-OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE ] HAVANA, May 1 .- The battle of Palma Sola as greatly clated the Spaniards, and they declare it has been the most important battle fought since the epening of the campaign, and that in consequence of their vic-tory it will only take the Spanish army about three months to crush the rebellion completely. The battle of Palma Sola took place near Las Cruces, between 900 or 1,000 insurgents, and Colonel Leon and Major Jul, with 800 Spanish cavalry. It was rumored that the original intention the inscrigents was to attack Las Cruces and kill Valmaseda, but the Spanish troops cut off the advance on that place, and the battle of Palma Sola took place in sight of Las Cruces. Some accounts of the battle estimate the Spanish loss to have been one officer killed and six soldiers wounded, and the insurgent loss to have been 50 killed. Other accounts represent the insurgent loss to have been 150 killed. The bodies were left on the field of battle. The engagement lasted two hours, and the insurgents were completely routed, according to the Spanish accounts of the battle. It is impossible just now to bear the Cuban side of the story. In the Spanish news-papers the only news allowed to be published is favorable to the Spanish cause.

The review of events in the Diario de la Marina gives

a most glowing account of the recent occurrences. It ays that, when the Havana Volunteers arrived at thacagus, the insurgents were very near, and from there the Volunteers witnessed the heroic de. fense of Monte Alto by the Cardenas Volun-teers against a band of insurgents that finally fied, leaving the Volunteers masters of the field. in the Eastern Department forces of the cavalry regiment Del Ley, aided by several guerrillas, had an encounter with the rebels in the mountains of thacaguabo, and the latter were defeated. It seems that the rebels thought that they were going to fight with a single squadron of cavelry, and did not see the guerrillas, who after-

# overpowered the insurgents, driving them to the moun-

Lient-Col. Felin, the commander of the company

called Valmaseda's Explorers, went through the forests of San Pablo and Animas. On entering the mounrebels, and the explorers, answered the fire with so much effect that the rebels fied, leaving three dead and a prisoner in the hands of the Spanish Other skirmishes have taken place in the district of Camagney, between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, but the most important was one where Lieut... Col. Rodriguez was at the head of the cavalry regiment Del Principe, and a column of guerrillas. Having heard that the insurgents were encamped in La Crimea, they attacked that place at daybreak, and drove the enemy away from the camp, taking the rebel chief of the medical staif, Don Antonio Luaces, prisoner. They took several horses, several saddles, three mules, numerous valuable documents, a medicine chest, and ammunition, and an in surgent flag made of silk and beautifully embroidered. The insurgents fled to the mountains of Najasa, and the Spanish troops, after refreshing themselves, started anow

#### REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND. THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION A GREAT SUCCESS

LONDON, Thursday, May 6, 1875. The Presbyterian Synod, now sitting in this city, adjourned to-day, by a unanimous vote, to attend the Christian Convention, which has been in session since yesterday for the purpose of considering the best means of continuing God's work in England. The Convention is

CLOSE OF THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION IN

LONDON, Thursday, May 6, 1875. The Christian Convention brought its sesdon to a close to-night. Mr. Sankey, Major Cole of Chiengo, and many English and Scotch ministers made speeches. An interesting discussion was held on the value of Sunday-schools. The speakers strongly advo-cated lay agency as a means of conversion.

#### MORE ABOUT THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINY.

LONDON, Thursday, May 6, 1875. On the arrival of the schooner Jefferson Borden at her dock to-day she was boarded, and full de-tails of the mutiny were obtained. It seems that an American sailor named Smith struck the first blow. He knocked down and killed the second mate, who was in charge of the watch. He then awakened the first mate. As the latter came out of the cabin he was felled by Milier and thrown overboard. All this time their captain, Patterson, was asleep. He was aroused by Miller, who shouted down the gangway that man had broken his leg. Looking around, c observed that the bunks of the lates were empty. Suspecting mischief, he arrived himself with revolvers, and went on deck. He was immediately assailed by the mutineers with missiles. He opened fire; they retreated, and finally took refuge in the deck-house, where he besieged them an entire day. He emptled his revolvers on them repeatedly through the windows, but they refused to surrender until night. Miller, after receiving five bullets in the legs and two in

the body, at length offered to yield with his companions, received two builets beneath the ribs, and will probably die. Smith was wounded in the wrist and shoulder. He was chained to the pump, and suffers severely from ague boy and one sailor worked the ship seven days before The first mate was the captain's brother, and the second mate his cousin. The mutineers assert that their only object was revenge for ill-treatment. The rest of the crew deny that the men had been ill-treated, and Capt. Patterson declared they intended to plunder the vessel.

### REDUCTION IN CABLE TOLLS.

The reduction of 50 per cent in the cable rates to North America, which came into force on the 1st of May, has given the commercial community much sat-

# THE JEFFERSON BORDEN

LONDON, Thursday, May 6, 1875. Further particulars of the mutiny on the hooner Jefferson Borden show that it began on the 20th of April, when the vessel was a thousand miles from England. The leader was a seaman named Miller, a native of Finland. He called the captain at midnight, saying a a man had broken his leg; this was a ruse to get the captain on deck unprepared. But when the captain reached there he was well armed and began firing upon to get the upper hand, retired to the deck-house, in which they were nailed up by the captain and steward. Forty shots were fired at the mutineers before they sur-rendered. It was 30 hours from the beginning of the threak before the last man surrendered. The captain

Miller, the ringleader of the mutiny, had been placed in from for misconduct just after the schooner sailed from New-Orleans. He afteward applicated for his conduct. He confesses that he killed the first mate.

# THE POPE AND THE KING.

AN ADDRESS BY THE POSTIFF-APPEAL TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

On the 13th of April the anniversary of the Pope's return from Gueta, and also of his escape from the accident at St. Agnes fuori le mare, was celebrated at Rome by an international deputation, who presented an address to his Holiness at a private audience. The deputation was led by Prince Windischgratz, and among the Americans present were the Very Rev. I. T. Hecker and Mr. Chandler Berrian of New-York, Mr. Homer Wheaton, and Mr. Chatard. In the course of his reply the Pope

said:

I myself in this moment, to give example and encouragement, while renewing my condemnation of all the sacrilegious deeds as yet accomposited, direct my word toward the king who now rule s Rome, and who had once so has an its angust family; and with the affection of a father, and with the zeal inspired by my sacred character, I say to him; Majesty, I implore you, I adjure you in the name of your angust ancestors, in the name of the Virgin Many, whom I will invoke under her title of Consolatrix, in the name of God himself, and I will ray also in that of your own interest, do not stretch fortu your right hand to sign yet another decree to the rule of the Church. As to the measures now in contemplation, whether that concerning the Penal Code or that concerning the Military Levy, I say they tend, both of them, to the destruction of the clergy, and consequently they tend, if it were possible, to the destruction of the Catholic Church. Ah! Majesty, for pily's sake, for your own good, for the good of the people, for the good of society, angment not, I implore you, the debts you have contracted with God by loading your conscience with fresh martyrdoms of the Church. And what I say to you. Sire, I say also to all rulers of nations on the carth. Stay, arrest your steps, and advance no further down that incline which leads to the deepest abyss!

O my God! I pray Thee listen to Thy Vicar, though he be the least worthy of all who ever, during the space of welling himselsen—enturies, filled that office. O my God! Thou wert the author of this Catholic vineyard, which Thou didst water with Taymost precious blood. Remember then the vineyard planted by Thy right hand—Quam plantavit decreaten. Remember these Thy people, who hese cell, implore, and supplicate for mercy. And while Thou does bless those here present, bless those also who are far off, and inspire with scutiments of faith those hearts which are not as yet wholly hardened and insensible. Inspire him who opposes to your hencevolence such obstructy, with at least a I myself in this moment, to give example and encour

# BOMBAY, May 6 .- Cholera prevails in the City

Baroda. It has not yet appeared in the camp of the MONTREAL, May 6 .- The Mesers. Allen have up to the prescut time received no positive intelligence

QUEBEC, May 6 .- The small-pox which at one time assumed the form of an epidemic and threatened the entire destruction of the population of Andenne Loretto, has sensibly diminished. Up to the present time 500 persons have been attacked, of which number 161 died.

# PATAL MINING ACCIDENT.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 6 .- Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning an accident of a thrilling character occurred at Archibald, about time miles from here, by which a miner named Coolican was instantly killed, and two of his comrades seriously injured. The three men were working a short distance from each other, when a huge mass of the roof came crashing upon them, with the above sesult. It is only six mouth's ago that Coolean's father lost his life in a similar manner.

# THE MERCHANTS' FESTIVAL

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BRILLIANT CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INSTITU-TION-ADDRESSS BY POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL, THE HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, THE HON. FERNANDO WOOD, JUDGE JOHN R. BRADY, JACKSON B. SCHULTZ, CHIEF-JUSTICE NOAH DAVIS, AND

The 107th Anniversary Banquet of the Chamber of Commerce was given at Delmonico's last evening. Seven tables were filled by the members of the Chamber and the invited guests, nearly 200 being present. The responses to the toasts were made by Postmaster-General Jewell, Judge Brady of the Supreme Court, Jackson S. Schultz, the Hon. Fernando Wood, the British Consul-General Mr. Archibald, Chief-Justice Noah Davis of the Supreme Court, William Cullen Bryant, and others.

#### THE EXERCISES.

The dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, on the occasion of its 107th anniversary, exceeded all its previous annual banquets in the essential points which make such a festival successful. Nearly 200 gentlemen sat at the tables, which exhibited a profusion of elegant flowers, fruits, and confections. The decorations of the large dining-ball were beautiful in design and arrange

Directly over the position of the President was an

eagle on the wing, bearing an evergreen ribbon on which was woven in letters of flowers the motto of the organization, "Non nobis nati Solum." Surmounting that design was a broad shield of myrtle and laurel leaves, bearing the letters " N. Y.," and spreading from it were ing the words " Chamber of Commerce, founded A. D. 1768." In the four corners of the banquet hall were towering masses of growing plants representing the growths of the North, East, South, and West. On table designated for the invited guests, and at the right of the President, ocean commerce was At the opposite and of the table inland commerce was dent was amound of elegant flowers, and from it was risin;; a pure white carrier-pigeon. On the right, and in from choice flowers, the carnations forming the word " Press." On the left of the President was a similar basket bearing the word "Telegraph." Along the front of the table foliage. At right angles to this vable were six others, ocwere handsomely decorated with rare and benutiful flowering plants, the center of each table bearing some emblem of commerce. On one table the tall, troad leaves of the tobacco plant were seen; on another the snow-white bolls the West was symbolized by sheafs of wheat and corn sented by an embankment of flowers containing a resertable were fruits and flowers of every climate. In the middle of the ball and in front of the President stood a floral design representing a hily about six feet in hight, the leaves, stalk and flower being made of camellias, Bon Silene and Marcehal Nell roses, illies and white carna-tions, resting upon a pedestal of rustic work, surrounded by variegated foliage plants.

The Hon. Wm. E. Dodge presided over the dinner, occupying the seat of honor at the main table, while on either hand were Wm. Collen Bryant, David M. Stone, John R. Brady of the Supreme Court, the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, the Hon. Erastus Brooks, Hypolito de Uriste, Spanish Consul; the Britisk Cousni-General, Mr. Archibald ; Chief-Justice Noah Davis of the Supreme Court, A. G. Brown, Postmaster-General Jewell, the Hon. Fernando Wood, the Hon Stewart L. Woodford, A. A. Low, the Rev. Mr. Put. num, the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, ex-Judge Henry E. Davis, J. B. Bouton, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Whitelaw Reld, Peter Cooper, the Rev. Samuel Cook, S. Endicots Peabody of Loudon, Judge Wallace of Syracuse, Georg

Among the prominent members of the Chamber c\* Commerce present other than speakers and officers were

James M. Brown, Wm. E. Dodge,

John Sieane. Denie I C. Robbins, Eugene Kelly. Samuel D. Babcock, Jacob Wendell, The first regular toast was to the President of the United States. It was announced by the Hon. William E. Dodge, in the following words:

" As we have a good deal before us we will not wait for our friends to get through their coffee, but will commence at once. I congratulate you on the result of your election this afternoon. As the successful candidate is very modest he has forced upon me the pleasure of ones more performing the duties of the evening. Our first toust this evening is: 'The President of the United States: a worthy successor of the Father of his Country, both in the field and in the Cabinet.' As we are unable to have the President with us, he has sent his regrets. I am happy to announce that the toast will be responded to by

Postmaster Jewell." Postmaster Jewell."

After the applause had subsided, the toact was responded to by Postmaster-General Jewell.

#### ADDRESS OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEW-ELL.

I certainly shall do my very best. I have

brought myself here, and therefore at the request of toast. And yet standing as I do, in the presence of the does the commercial and mercantile interests of the the enormous trade which is crossing the waters of the earth with the flag of our country, and representing as this body does a city which, as I have had occa-sion to see, sends through its Post-Office 250,000 letters in a day-representing as it does a city which pays to the department over which I city which pays to the department over which I preside 40 per cent of all the newspaper postage of this country, raying as it does \$82,000, against Chicago's \$18,000, Boston's \$16,000, and Philadelphia's \$12,000 (great applause); representing a city that turnshes to the department over which I preside thirty-cight tons every day in letters and newspapers, exclusive of merchandise—I red myself embarrassed to respond for the head of this country, in whose immediate Calmet I am happy at this moment to serve; and yet, knowing as I do full well that no man would restored now promptly done everything to stem the fide of inflation and bring back to us a better currency. And also I am without any special authority from the President. I bid you God speed in your work. I bid you God speed in your attempt to make American commercial and mechanical transactions in all that makes and ennobles trade. If he were here he would say that the Chamber of Commerce, representing the merchants of New York City, has done more to rake American commercial integrity, history, and progress, than any other body of men in this country. He would say also that ne would hope that your fature success might be equal to that of your past, and that the Office of the State of the State of the settling point of the world. I believe the time has come when, instead of settling through London, we shall draw directly on New-York.

point of the world. I believe the time has come when instead of settling through London, we shall draw directly on New-York.

But knowing full well the ground upon which I stand, and knowing full well the man for whom I am talking. I know if he were here he would tell me to make a very short speech—long and lond applance—and therefore I shall only thank you for your courtesy, thank you for your compliment to the chief magatrate, and say for unyself as a merchant, now temperarily in politics, and on the strength of a merchant's word, I pledge to you, and declare to you, that in any lochic attempt I have made to administer, and department of the government over which I preside, that I have administered It as I would my private affairs. Applainse, I have administered it as a merchant always does his affairs—for the benefit of its owners, which are the people. And I have had he very and all circumstances, on every occasion when I have needed it, I have had the perfect chaim and indorsement and encouragement of the President for good government, for economy, and for every plan which would put this Covernment on a footing such as our fathers put it, the most connucleal and at the some time the most liberal Government of the carth. (Very great applause.)

The toast to "Her Britannie Majesty, Queen Victoria.

-her wise and beneficient reign will constitute one of lowed by " God Save the Queen" from the band, and